

Today's official statements of England, France, Russia and Germany agree—that the war is still on.

GIVE a pair of blankets  
and keep some  
shivering Xmas  
spirit warm.

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## EIGHTEEN WEEKS OF WAR AND NO GAIN TO ANY SIDE

### GERMAN NEWSPAPERS ANGERED BY SUDDEN CHANGE IN HEADS OF KAISER'S MILITARY FORCES

The Hague (via London, Dec. 12, 4:45 p. m.)—German newspapers which have just been received here show that the German press, although prohibited strictly from criticizing any acts of the government during the war, is much displeased by the sudden change in the leadership of the German military forces. They state that Count Von Moltke has been "politely sidetracked" as chief of the general staff and that supreme command has been given to a war minister whose behavior towards the reichstag in the Zabern incident was insulting. In the short biographies of Major General Von Falkenhayn, which the newspapers are permitted to print, they refer in the most guarded way to what they term his failure up to the present time in the operations on the western front.

"Von Falkenhayn was appointed temporary chief of the general staff on October 25," says the Berliner Tageblatt. "He therefore held this position since the fall of Antwerp. During this period have occurred the battles of the Yser and Dixmude. In this serious time, however, Von Falkenhayn has been uniting all the functions which during the war of 1870 were divided between Von Moltke and Roehl."

It is intimated in these newspapers that there has been friction between Emperor William and Count Von Moltke, owing to a difference of opinion concerning the conduct of the campaign in the west, it being understood that while Von Moltke favored energetic operations against the French center, the emperor was strongly inclined toward pushing the advance in the direction of Calais.

Rome, Dec. 12.—The Vatican authorities today made public a document setting forth the efforts made by the pope to obtain truce in the European war during the Christmas season.

The efforts of the pontiff unfortunately failed, according to the Vatican announcement, "owing to the opposition of a certain power."

New York, Dec. 12.—Some apprehension is felt in steamship circles over the non-arrival of the French line steamship Floride from Havre.

London, Dec. 12 (12:25 p. m.)—A dispatch received here from Constantinople by way of Berlin says a Turkish fleet yesterday bombarded the environs of Batum, the Russian seaport on the eastern coast of the Black sea. One hundred Russians were killed and a number were wounded by fire.

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London, Dec. 12 (12:25 p. m.)—The case of the eighteenth week of the war finds the stirring operations in the eastern theater of chief immediate importance. It is now being said by British commentators that something went wrong with the timing of the Austro-German operations for the relief of Cracow, Poland. The converging columns apparently failed to effect a junction, with the result that General Dimitriev, former Bulgarian minister at Petrograd, seems to have been able to inflict a sharp reverse on the Teutonic forces by repulsing the individual armies before they had time to concentrate.

The Serians are said by the French war office to have pushed further their newly won advantage in the fighting with the Austrians, crossing the Kolubara river in northwest Serbia and capturing two towns.

A daring Turkish naval raid on the Russian port of Batum, near the eastern end of the Black sea, is reported from Constantinople.

It is said that 100 Russians were killed by the bombardment of Turkish warships.

Since the engagement between Russian and Turkish warships in which the former German cruiser Gneisenau, principal unit of the Turkish naval forces, was damaged, there has been little activity on the Black sea, and today's dispatches give no intimation of the character of the Turkish vessels which made the attacks or the whereabouts of the Russian warships.

The German cruiser Dresden is said to have taken refuge from the pursuing British warships in an inlet on the coast of Patagonia.

The Dresden is the only one of the five German warships defeated by the British on December 8 which has not been re-

### HODEIDA, ARABIA IS HODEIDA, ARABIA IS ASSAULTED BY TURKS

Rome, Dec. 12 (12:25 p. m.)—An incident of considerable gravity has occurred at Hodeida, a port of Arabia, on the Red sea, 300 miles northwest of Mecha. It appears from advice that has been received here that the Turks, on learning that G. A. Richardson, the British consul, was still in town, tried to enter his house to arrest him.

Consul Richardson escaped to the neighboring Italian consulate, which placed the Turks besieged in spite of the fact that the Italian consul, Signor Cossali, a son of the well-known explorer, immediately came to the defense of his colleague. Richardson was taken prisoner and dragged

forth to a boat, which then left for an unknown destination. As British subjects in Turkey are under American protection, the American embassy at Constantinople, it is stated, has been asked for information regarding the reported violence against a British subject, while Italy is inquiring about the alleged violation of her consulate.

It is considered possible, however, that the Germans may now be placing chief reliance on the effort to turn the right flank of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas, through the efforts of the invading forces, which have been pushing forward from the direction of Miawa, near the East Prussian border.

In France and Belgium, while no general advance has yet been made, the steady pressure of the allied armies on the German line is believed to prefigure an early general offensive movement.

### French Official Statement

Paris, Dec. 12 (12:25 p. m.)—The French official bulletin, given out in Paris this afternoon says that French troops now occupy the west bank of the Yser canal.

Artillery engagements, all of them resulting more or less advantageously

to the French, were reported to have taken place in the neighborhood of the canal.

### STOCK MARKET RE-OPENS WITH A BANG

Seven Hundred Members Rush Into Feverish Trading To-day After Four Months of Enforced Rest.

### GENERAL TENDENCY OF MARKET UPWARD

No Need of Minimum Prices as Eager Traders Grab at Stocks; Recalls Busy Days of a Decade Ago.

New York, Dec. 12.—Wall street came into life this morning, as rapidly as possible, and this led to the swift movement toward the French capital by General Von Kluck and General Von Hausen in August and September, which was ended by the forced retreat to the positions now occupied by the Germans in France. It is stated that friction between Emperor William and Count Von Moltke first occurred at this time, the emperor taking the ground that the move tactically was

unwise.

After the capture of Antwerp it was Von Moltke's desire, according to these reports, to concentrate efforts upon the Verdun-Toul line,

while the emperor, pointing to the possibility of an enveloping movement by the allies, or a break

through the hedge which Von Moltke proposed to advance, favored the continuation of operations against

the forces of the allies in Flanders.

This is the situation, it is now said, which finally led to Von Moltke's trip to Brussels and the installation of Von Falkenhayn as chief of the general staff.

### TODAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The French war office announced today that three German batteries had been destroyed and others silenced; that several German trenches had been blown up; that the allies had made successful infantry attacks and that they had won back possession of an extended section along the west bank of the Yser canal in Belgium, to capture which the Germans engaged in the most desperate and deadly fighting of the war in the west.

Petrograd dispatches state that the front of the German forces, which have been advancing toward Warsaw from the northwest, has been pierced in two places. The French official statement, referring to this same phase of the eastern campaign, says that violent German attacks have been defeated and that the Germans are retiring in disorder. Along the German center, west of Warsaw, it is said the attacks of the invaders have been repulsed with heavy losses.

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### GOVERNOR HUNT SAVES NECKS OF SIX ARIZONA MURDERERS

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 12.—Taking advantage of his last opportunity to prevent the execution of death sentences in Arizona, Gov. G. W. P. Hunt came to the rescue today of six condemned men who were to be hanged in the Florence penitentiary December 19. The sentences of two Americans were commuted to life imprisonment. The case of one Mexican was referred to the supreme court and three others were rescheduled until March 19, 1915, with a recommendation to the attorney general of the state to do what he could for them because they were made

denied by drink when they committed their crimes.

The governor's action was taken preliminary to the issue of his proclamation which will put into effect the laws adopted at the November election. Among these laws is a measure which deprives the governor

of power to pardon, commute or commute sentences, and invests it in a special board.

In a statement announcing his decision to call off the proposed "hangings" December 19, Governor Hunt declared that to permit the executions would violate the spirit of Christmas.

### GARDNER RESOLUTION TURNED DOWN FLAT

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Gardner's demand for a hearing on his resolution for an investigation into the military preparations of the country was voted down by the house rules committee by a straight party vote of five to three. All the Democrats voted against it.

### MAYTORENA SHOW DOWN SORRY BUT ON VOTES FOR DECLINES WOMEN AND LIQUOR

Declares He Has No Orders to Cease Attack on Naco; If Bullets Kill Americans Oh, Very Well!

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 12.—A second warning from the Washington government to Governor Maytorena was relayed here today to the Sonoran governor, demanding that he withdraw immediately from the range of the American border town. It had been given verbally, it is understood, to one of Maytorena's agents at Washington. Sonoran agents here expressed belief that it would be headed in order to prevent international complications which would arise if the American artillery opened fire over the border.

The preliminary question will be brought into the house on December 22nd when it has been disposed of.

The rule for consideration of the House constitutional amendment for nationalized prohibition was voted out unanimously by the committee. Its supporters and opponents were willing to submit it to a record vote in the house. It provided eight hours of general debate and unlimited opportunity for amendment.

The rule for a vote on the Senate woman suffrage amendment was voted out, four to three. Representative Foster, Democrat of Illinois, by joining the two Republicans and the one Progressive on the committee, overcame the three Democrats who were opposed to it.

Chairman Henry Davis once did what he showed to men of the propositions and that the house would be kept in session until they were disposed of.

Representative Campbell, Long and Kelly, with Foster, voted the Democratic, Henry, Peur and Cantrell, and Representative Goldfarb, another Democrat, declined to vote. The suffrage rule would allow six hours of general debate and the usual opportunity for amendment.

It would be necessary for the supporters of both proposals to get a two-thirds majority for the adoption of the rule and then two-thirds majority for each resolution. Opponents say the necessary votes cannot be gotten.

The plan to begin consideration of the question on December 22 makes it apparent that the Democrats are determined to curtail the holiday recess as much as possible.

Opponents now at Galveston, who fled when Vera Cruz was evacuated by American troops. The Mexican authorities have promised to investigate their cases separately. If they are not held to prosecution for violation of the Mexican laws, the refugees will be permitted to return and will be given free transportation.

Vera Cruz officials state the Foreign Mexican Oil and Fuel company property has been released by order of General Aguirre.

Pedro Morral and family, about whose condition some doubt existed, is reported to be safe and well and with no intention of leaving Mexico. Senator Pablos, one of General Carranza's cabinet officers, is sailing for Europe on a special mission.

### FEW STRIKERS GIVEN JOBS IN WAR TORN DISTRICT

Less Than Two Dozen of Several Hundred Who Have Applied Have Been Returned to Pay Rolls.

### LOW COMMISSION TO STAY IN NEW YORK

Testimony Before Investigators Today Tends Further to Prove the Trouble Caused by "Gunmen."

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 12.—Out of the several hundred striking coal miners who have applied for work at the local offices of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, less than two dozen have been given re-employment, according to local officials today. In every case preference has been given to men with families and who are known not to have taken part in strike disorders.

Three union men under indictment by a grand jury for participating in strike disorders have been surrendered to the sheriff by their bondsmen.

### CONCILIATION COMMISSION WILL NOT GO TO COLORADO

Washington, Dec. 12.—Seth Low, chairman of the Colorado Conciliation commission, announced today after a conference between the commission and Secretary of Labor Wilson, that the commission would not go to Colorado at present. In a statement Mr. Low said:

"For the moment there seems to be no reason why we should go to Colorado. We will confer from time to time and will be guided by circumstances as to our policy. The commission has arranged to have its headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce building, number 82 Liberty Street, New York."

### UNION MEN ARE NOT PERMITTED IN CAMPS

Denver, Colo., Dec. 12.—Edward Young, formerly mine foreman for the Victor American Fuel company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, was a witness today in the strike investigation conducted by the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. He testified that union men were not permitted in "night" in any coal camp in which he had been employed. He said he had not been a union man for seventeen years.

Young said he ran for county commissioner in Huerfano county at the recent election. He was defeated by minority votes. He claimed election to 697 votes. He said he had fought the "County Republican machine."

Before Young took the stand the commissioners adjourned for a brief executive session. District Attorney J. J. Hendrick of the third judicial district was excused without adding to his testimony.

Young, in his testimony, said Sheriff Jeff Pace controlled the politics of Huerfano county. He said Pace did not own saloons in Walsenburg, but owned them. He asserted that saloons were run in the county with open license until the militia closed them up.

Conditions in the mines of Colorado are due to fear of organized labor, he thought.

He explained that favorable working conditions were offered by the operators as a preventive of unionization. Four dollars a day for the average miner, as stated by the operators, was a fair average, he said.

The witness said inexperienced immigrants play on the same footing in the mines as experienced men, gave rise to direct faction. This had driven the English-speaking miners out of Colorado.

Young said he did not believe two per cent of the Walsenburg miners were unionized two weeks before the strike. The arrival of "gunmen" in the mines caused the men to join the union for protection, he added.

"There was no use of a strike convention," he said. A notice printed in the newspaper would have been obeyed.

M. L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of district 15, United Mine Workers of America, related his arrests on contempt of court charges before District Judge Greeley Whittford of Denver for alleged disobedience of an injunction, which he said restrained strikers in the northern coal fields in the fall of 1910 from "doing anything but sleep and eat."

With a number of other strikers he was convicted, sentenced to a year in jail and heavily fined, on two occasions. In each case, he said the judge released the prisoners before appeals taken were heard by the supreme court. In both instances trial by jury had been denied for miners.

The commissioners was developing the